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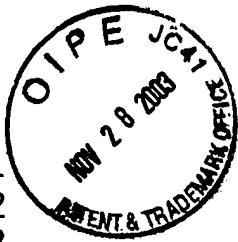
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LONG FREE VORTEX, MULTI-COMPARTMENT SEPARATION
CHAMBER CYCLONE APPARATUS

This Application is of Continuation in Part Application to the
Application No. 10/131425 dated ^{05/22/2002 W.T.}~~04/23/2002~~ when its Patent No.
6596170 will be issued on July 22, 2003 now abandoned.

This invention relates to an apparatus for continuous
separation of solid-solid, solid-fluid suspension of particulate
material. More specifically, the invention is directed to
considerably increasing capacity and separation efficiency as well
as to reduce pressure drop compared to the conventional conical
cyclone separator.

BACKGROUND

An early hydrocyclone method and apparatus from U.S. Patent
No. 453,105 (Bretney) issued May 28, 1891 in which there were two
stages, in line, in the separating hydrocyclone. A frequent
problem with this and later hydrocyclone devices are -- so called
"back mix," high pressure drop and fast erosion of the conical
portion.

A hydrocyclone is a device for creation of a free vortex, and
it is the vortex that does the work in separating the particle
matter from liquid.

The new features of the hydrocyclone air core as the vortex
driving force, was discovered and used to greatly improve the

1 hydrocyclone collectors, Włodzimierz J. Tuszko and all U.S. Patent
2 No. 4,927,298 issued May 22, 1990. U.S. Patent No. 5,269,949
3 issued December 14, 1993, U.S. Patent No. 5,273,647 issued December
4 28, 1993, application Serial No. 08/238,903 filing date May 6, 1994
5 now abandoned. Application Serial No. 08/402,175 filing date March
6 10, 1995 now abandoned. U.S. Patent No. 6,071,424 issued June 6,
7 2000, Application 10/131425 filed ^{MAY 22, 2002} ~~April 23, 2002~~ W.T.

8 It is the Patent No. 6071424 and Application Serial No.
9 10/131425 filed April 23, 2002 that generated the idea of multi-
10 compartment separation chamber cyclone. This idea is absolutely
11 unique from time when first Bretney's cyclone was patented. Thus,
12 the idea of multi-compartment cyclone apparatus is obvious the
13 intellectual property of the inventor of this Patent No. 6071424.

14 Therefore, the object of the present invention is to prevent
15 the Patent No. 6071424 and Patent Application No. 10/131425 from
16 infringement with claim elements omitted in these documents.

17 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

18 This invention relates to a device for separating of
19 particulate fluid suspension known as a cyclone separator, in which
20 centrifugal forces of the revolving particulate suspension cause
21 separation of the suspension into finer and coarser or light and
22 denser fractions. The conventional of the conical predominating

1 shape, cyclone features of both high pressure drop and energy
2 consumption to get a low separation efficiency for low capacity.
3 This conical cyclone portion participates in creating so-called
4 "back mix" and is vulnerable to be fast eroded.

5 To avoid those harmful phenomenons the present invention
6 provides long-free vortex multi-compartment separation chamber
7 cyclone with air core or without it.

8 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

9 FIG. 1 is a view of the one compartment separation chamber
10 conventional conical cyclone.

11 FIG. 2 is a cross-section view of FIG. 1.

12 FIG. 3 is a view of plurality of cylindrical telescopic unit
13 to create multi-compartment separation chamber in cylindrical
14 telescopic cyclone housing as Embodiment1.

15 FIG. 4 is a view of plurality of cylindrical telescopic unit
16 to create one compartment separation chamber in cylindrical
17 telescopic cyclone housing as Embodiment2.

18 FIG. 5 is a view of plurality of cylindrical telescopic units
19 to create multi-compartment separation chamber in conical cyclone
20 housing as Embodiment3.

21 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

22 A conventional conical cyclone for separating of fluid

1 mixtures which are centrifugally separable is illustrated in FIG.1
2 and FIG.2. This cyclone is comprised of short cylindrical portion
3 1 having an inlet duct 2 for introduction of a feed suspension or
4 feed mixture in tangential direction. An exhaust or overflow pipe
5 3 extends through the top or ceiling wall of the cylindrical
6 portion 1. A frustum-conical portion 4 is axially aligned with the
7 exhaust pipe 3. In the portion 1 and 4 together as in separating
8 chamber the feed suspension of feed mixture flows in the helical
9 swirling flow pattern so to establish counter-flowing outer 5 and
10 inner 6 vortexes within the separating chamber inherently causing
11 solids in the fluid flow, which are smaller or lighter to move to
12 the inner vortex 6 and exit through overflow pipe 3 as a smaller
13 or lighter product stream or overflow 7. Ingredients in the fluid
14 flow which are coarser or heavier move to the outer vortex 5 and
15 exit through the outlet 8 as a coarser or heavier product stream or
16 as underflow 9. Along the central hydrocyclone vertical axis to
17 the air core 10 is created, that extends from underflow outlet 8
18 throughout all long conical portion 4 cylindrical portion 1, and
19 finally through the exhaust pipe 3.

20 The fundamental unit 16 of the new invented multi-compartment
21 separation chamber comprises of two different diameter cylinders
22 12a and 12b axially connected with passage 13 that can be of the

1 same material as cyclone housing or is of replaceable liners. The
 2 plurality of those fundamental units when put together axially
 3 creates multi-compartment separation chamber, so that each
 4 compartment can be seen as a separate cyclone. This multi-
 5 compartment separation chamber can be designed in cylindrical
 6 telescopic cyclone housing or in another kind of housing; for
 7 example, in a conical one.

8 In Figure 3 is shown a plurality of cylindrical telescopic
 9 unit when multi-compartment separation chamber is designed in
 10 cylindrical telescopic cyclone housing as Embodiment 1.

11 Further, the longitude axial wall section of fundamental unit
 12 is formed by two stretches -- upper one 15 and lower one 14. The
 13 upper stretch 15 creates with longitude cyclone axis the angle α
 14 . The lower stretch 14 creates with cyclone longitude axis the
 15 angle β . The inside angle between stretches 14 and 15 is the
 16 angle γ .

17 If a given dimensions of the two cylinders and the passage are
 18 as follows: $H+h$ - total heights of upper cylinder

19 h - height of passage

20 D_1 - diameter of upper cylinder

21 D_2 - diameter of lower cylinder

22

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha_{\max} = \frac{D_1 - D_2}{2(H+h)}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta_{\max} = \frac{D_1 - D_2}{2h}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha_{\max} = \operatorname{tg} \beta_{\min}$$

1 then the angles $\angle \beta$ whole change extent is

2 $0^\circ \leq \angle \leq \angle_{max} \quad \beta_{max} > \beta > \beta_{min} \quad 180^\circ - \beta_{max} \leq \beta < 180^\circ$

3 For situation of the angle Set No. 1 when and

4 the unit consists of the predominanting upper cylindrical portion
5 and of lower conical portion. Then, the best cyclone performances
6 are to be achieved.

7 For situation of the angle Set No. 2 when $\angle = \angle_{max}$ and $\beta = \beta_{max}$
8 the unit is of one whole conical shape. Then, the worse cyclone
9 performances are to be achieved.

10 For situation of the angle Set. No. 3, being between Set. No.
11 1 and Set No. 2 when $0^\circ < \angle < \angle_{max} \quad \beta_{max} > \beta > \beta_{min}$.
12 the unit consists of two conical portions upper one and lower one.
13 The cyclone performances are gradually worsening after the angle \angle
14 is growing.

15 In general case, the dimensions of all given multi-compartment
16 separation chamber units can differ each other.

17 In FIG. 4 is shown Embodiment2 as particular case of
18 Embodiment1. All units are of the same height dimensions and the
19 same angle \angle_{max} is used for each unit. Then the multi-unit
20 separation chamber of cylindrical telescopic housing becomes one
21 conical compartment.

22

1 In FIG. 5 is shown the Embodiment3 when the multi-compartment
2 separation chamber is designed as a replaceable liners put in
3 conical housing.

4 The invention is not to be limited by the embodiment shown in
5 the drawings or description in the specification which is given by
6 way of example and not limitation, but only in accordance with
7 scope of the appended claim.